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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1905.

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CIRCULATION DURING OCTOBER.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of October, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies	Date.	Copies
1 (Sunday).....	128,100	16.....	191,710
2.....	102,296	17.....	102,380
3.....	103,369	18.....	101,520
4.....	101,030	19.....	107,860
5.....	102,166	20.....	107,520
6.....	101,916	21.....	102,640
7.....	102,736	22 (Sunday).....	120,450
8 (Sunday).....	129,970	23.....	101,840
9.....	102,190	24.....	101,970
10.....	104,510	25.....	102,296
11.....	104,090	26.....	102,720
12.....	104,500	27.....	102,320
13.....	101,900	28.....	102,160
14.....	102,120	29 (Sunday).....	101,600
15.....	102,540	30.....	102,640
16.....	102,540	31.....	102,740
Total for the month.....	3,316,810		

Less all copies stored in printing, left over or filed for successive issues..... 100,254

Net number distributed 3,216,564

Average daily distribution 100,552

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of October was 12,441 per cent.

W. B. CARR
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of November, 1905.

W. O. SOMMERFIELD,
My term expires July 28, 1906. Notary Public.

THE VOTING IN SQUOYAH.

The stay-at-home men of the single-states has reduced the total vote somewhat below ante-election estimates, but by the same token practically every vote cast in Squoyah on Tuesday speaks afaternightly for separate statehood and the Mississippian Constitution.

The election like the campaign preceding it reveals that the people of the territory are noxious in the arts of political organization, though not at all behind older communities in the arts of campaign lying and in roundelay of the campaign regale.

It will be time enough to count the votes when the returns are all in, but if Mississippi and other large towns, in which fully three-fourths of the utmost possible voting strength was polled, are fair samples, the Territory has given an unmistakable verdict in favor of separate statehood.

In that event a great many things are likely to happen in Congress before Oklahoma and Squoyah are taken into the Union as only one State instead of two.

BLACK EYE FOR STANDPATTERS.

Standpat Dingleyites will take notice that the only irregularity in the Massachusetts election is a jagged cleaving along the line of respectability and tariff revision.

Guid, the Republican candidate for governor is elected by something less than 25,000 plurality, while Whitney, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor is beaten by only about 2,000, and is not satisfied that this figure does him justice.

In the campaign Mr. Whitney was the color bearer of the respectability and tariff revision forces, which accounts for his remarkable lead over the rest of the Democratic State ticket.

The result is a sharp rebuke to the standpatter Senator Lodge, and a warning to Dingley standpats in all parts of the country.

ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW STATES.

While informing the Oklahoma delegation that he means to recommend in his message only two new States for the Southwest instead of four, President Roosevelt had nothing to say about the seven States of the Northwest that have been admitted since January 1, 1889.

And yet every one of these States except Washington and South Dakota, had by the last census smaller population than had either Oklahoma or Sequoyah, whose merger he will recommend in spite of all the treaties guaranteeing separate autonomy, and in spite of the Dawes Commission act and the Curtis act promising and guaranteeing separate statehood for Sequoyah.

In 1900 the population of the State of Washington was 515,700 and that of South Dakota 461,570. The largest of these must have grown 50 per cent or more in the last five years in order to equal the present population of Sequoyah or Oklahoma, which is between 500,000 and 550,000 for each of these lusty young Commonwealths of the Southwest. But no such growth is claimed for Washington or South Dakota. Both Sequoyah and Oklahoma are today more populous, are growing faster and have vastly greater possibilities in the future than either of the foremost of the seven States admitted since the end of President Cleveland's first term.

By the census of 1900 New Mexico was more populous than Idaho, and Arizona than Wyoming. The two Northwestern States have four Senators in Washington, but President Roosevelt, in his Wild-West statesmanship, will tell Congress that the two more populous and promising applicants for statehood in the Southwest ought not to have more than two Senators in the Congress. Why not?

Until now the admission of new States west of the Mississippi has not been made a partisan question, and the principal need of all of them falls at

Northwestern States of Montana, Washington, North and South Dakota was passed by a Democratic House and signed by President Cleveland at the end of his first term. Utah was admitted during President Cleveland's second term. The admission of Idaho and Wyoming, Republican measure of President Benjamin Harrison's administration, was not opposed by Democrats.

The South and the Southwest acted the part of duty and of patriotism in assenting to the admission of the least of these new States, being convinced that in time their developing resources will make them more than equal in the strength and dignity of statehood to several of the weak Commonwealths northeast of Maryland. With equal duty and patriotism the South and Southwest now ask that the claims of the four Southwestern Territories applying for statehood not be measured by more exacting standards.

The hour Republican standpatters of Representative Cannon, Speaker of the House expectant, against Southwestern statehood is not surprising; but the narrow sectionalism of President Roosevelt's position is keenly disappointing.

THE CHATTANOOGA CONFERENCE.

Reports from committees in charge of the preliminaries are that eight or ten Governors of Southern States will attend the quarantining and immigration convention to be held in Chattanooga this week and that the organizations and communities to be represented have named their best men. Mayors of Southern cities, Senators and Representatives in Congress will also be there, and all Southern railroads will be represented.

It promises to be one of the most interesting meetings that have been held in the South for many a day. Last summer's epidemic of yellow fever has convinced the South that some form of concerted action is necessary to banish that plague for all time from the ports of the Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic, and there can be little doubt that an acceptable plan will be adopted.

Governor Blinnard of Louisiana, upon whose suggestion the conference was called, favors placing the whole matter of quarantine in the hands of the Federal Government, and if this be ill-timed to foreign and interstate quarantine there should be little difficulty in arriving at agreement. Quarantine is by no means the least incident of commerce, and by the Constitution of the United States the control of foreign and interstate commerce is vested in Congress, which, in truth, is the only body capable of legislating upon it without creating confusion.

The beneficial effects of the Federal quarantine established in the neighborhood of New Orleans last summer will not be lost upon the conference. They not only stopped unnecessary panic, but were more efficient than the local quarantines in restricting the spread of the epidemic. Supplementing the masterly work of the Marine Hospital Corps, they did their part toward saving the coast country from what might have been a terrible visitation. As it was the yellow fever of this year cost hardly more lives than would have been sacrificed to the ordinary malarial fevers of the Mississippi delta.

Local quarantines and the question of running Federal quarantine lines within State boundaries may receive a good deal of attention in this meeting, but these may well be made secondary to the main point of asking the Government to exercise its undoubted right and to perform its undoubted duty by taking care of foreign and interstate quarantine.

The proceedings of the conference on the subject of immigration to the South may, in some respects, prove more interesting even than what is done in the matter of quarantine. There will be vast accessions of population to the South in the next few years. Much of the increase will come from other parts of the United States, and it will be cordially welcomed. The character of the foreign element that comes in is a matter of vital importance and the conference will have nothing but good wishes in its efforts to promote immigration of the right kind.

Now, by the irony of fate, all these are being thrust upon him. Through a meshes with an heiress, he has become rich through the capture of American theater-goers who have become popular. These things are, in a way, unavoidable, but with a consistency which nothing in his books would have led us to suspect, he is determined to prevent himself from being respected as a favorite, with a following. Shaw would be a dangerous man, but he has too many different ideas to be a fanatic, and he makes so many turns that the most able of disfavors could not follow him. The skill he shows in shaking off his followers would make him an ideal hired girl. The cult of "Candida" was barely established in New York when he overthrew it with a parody upon his own play. He manifests the same contempt for a patronizing public that Diogenes did to Alexander. Shaw is a professional cheater.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw is a professional cheater. He busies himself with shaking up the social kaleidoscope in the hope that the pieces will fall into a more harmonious pattern. When he exulted himself from Dublin to London some twenty-nine years ago, he proclaimed himself "an atheist, an anarchist and a vegetarian,"

announcing these titles, as he explained, in climactic order for his attack upon the road of life of Old England aroused more wrath than his attacks upon church and society. To be rich, popular and respected was, in his opinion, the depth of degradation.

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We have become accustomed to seeing iconoclasts turned into conservatives by being feted, but that is no conventional role for Shaw to play. He is not one of those writers who use their eccentricities as a money for breaking into fashionable society, and then fall asleep in an easy chair. No, he must live up to his reputation as an Immortal. Now that he is no longer a novelty he must continually increase the voltage of his wit in order to shock the public.

His recent outbursts of bad manners show that he is getting hard pushed.

this time of year. These excellent works depend largely upon public support, and address the charity inclined at this season, when the most acute suffering of the poor begin.

UNDER A LOUISIANA DATE.

Having leisure from quarantining business at last, Governor Blanchard of Louisiana has been looking after a gas well that has been burning for the last six months.

The fire is consuming illuminant and fuel that Shreveport wants to use as soon as it can get twenty-five miles of pipe line laid.

A few years ago this news would have read as if it needed a Pennsylvania or West Virginia date, but it is all right for Louisiana in this wonderful new era of the New Southwest.

The Illinois Congressmen who are inspecting the route of Chicago's proposed deep-water connection with the Mississippi River are convinced that the work can be completed at reasonable cost, and will go to Congress. Let them go ahead with this enterprise. St. Louis can give them a minimum of eight feet of water out to the Gulf, with more to come. And eight feet at low water on the bars between St. Louis and Cairo is not a bad beginning.

Senator Bailey of Texas gets close to the facts of the situation in saying that it is too early for Democrats to begin picking their candidate for the Presidency in 1908. Too many things are going to happen before the national conventions meet. When the party does make its choice he will be the right man and a winner. Read about Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Republican office holders who are "seeing the books" in Missouri are not announcing the result with a megaphone—for the reason that the result would give the lie to the Republican perennial campaign cry. The officeholders are doubtless saving their breath until they get out of office.

President Roosevelt's promise to appoint one of his Rough Rider Captains to be Territorial Governor of Oklahoma seems ill-timed. By the expiration of Governor Ferguson's term, about the middle of January, Oklahoma ought to be electing a State Governor for herself.

Observe that the Pennsylvania voters picked out the Republican State Treasurer, under whom the State lost money in the wrecked Allegheny Bank, and hit him with both fists at the polls. They had both eyes wide open and knew exactly what they were doing.

The new Democratic Treasurer of Pennsylvania is an Illinois man, who got his start in the world by knowing how to tie a knot that would not slip under any strain. That is just the kind of man that fills a long-felt want in the Pennsylvania Treasury.

With the overthrow of bosses in New Jersey, corrupt monopoly may be viewed as trembling clear down to the roots.

RECENT COMMENT.

An Irish Bull in a China Shop.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw is a professional cheater. He busies himself with shaking up the social kaleidoscope in the hope that the pieces will fall into a more harmonious pattern. When he exulted himself from Dublin to London some twenty-nine years ago, he proclaimed himself "an atheist, an anarchist and a vegetarian,"

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Should We Drop Our Policies?

The wisdom of dropping policies is a topic on which inquiries are being constantly put to us, and although we have answered them often, it seems necessary to repeat again. "Would you advise one to drop a policy with the New York Life in this case? My policy is for \$100, twenty years paid life. I have only had it one year, therefore paid two yearly premiums of \$5 each. Of course, it is a long time yet to pay, but if I feel sure that the New York Life is O. K. I wouldn't care. Would like to know just what you think of this?"

The three big companies and other smaller ones need improvement, and certain officials have committed outrages so gross as to call for severe penalties, but that all three companies are sound we have no doubt, and we advise everybody against sacrificing policies from a fear that any of these institutions is going to fail. All we have to do is to work hard to get the facts, give punishments that will be a warning, and institute reforms founded on these investigations. Deferred dividends should be abolished. Costs of wild competition should be done away with. Investments should be restricted. Accounting should be more regular. Probably the size of companies should have a limit. On whether the States or the national Government will ever be forced into the